

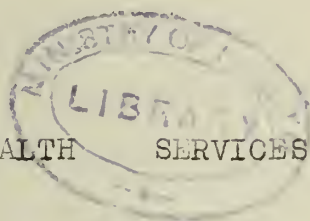
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BOROUGH OF BACUP.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES



OF THE

BOROUGH OF BACUP

1954



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H E A L T H C O M M I T T E E

1954 - 1955

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR F.N. RIMMER, J.P.
(ex-officio)

CHAIRMAN:

Councillor J. H. Hargreaves

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

Councillor A. Lambert

COMMITTEE:

Alderman F. Haworth, J.P.
Alderman W. Marshall, J.P.
Councillor A. Lord, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. A. Rhodes.
Councillor J. Stevenson.
Councillor R. Davies.
Councillor E. Sanderson.
Councillor J. Ruston.
Councillor J. Talley.
Councillor T. E. East.
Councillor G. G. Price.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health	.. .. .	T. P. O'Grady, M.B. B.Ch., D.P.H. G. Fyfe, M.B. Ch. B., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	.. .. .	R. Haworth, M.S.I.A.
Additional Sanitary Inspectors	T. C. Moss, A.R.S.I. J. A. Lofthouse, M.R.S.I. M.S.I.A.
Clerk	Miss D. M. Holt.

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Stubbylee Hall,

Bacup,

Lancashire.

SEPTEMBER, 1955.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses
of the Borough of Bacup.

Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year 1954, during which Dr. T.P. O'Grady left to take up duties elsewhere in the County.

There is little alteration in the layout of the report, which includes, as in previous years, a section dealing with the general health services which are provided in Bacup.

The rise in the birth rate during 1952 and 1953 was not sustained. During 1954 the rate fell again to 14.8 per thousand.

The death rate increased slightly to 14.6 per thousand. Once more diseases of the heart and circulation were by far the greatest causes of death. Cancer again took second place, although the number of deaths due to this cause actually decreased.

There was no serious out-break of any infectious disease. The number of children receiving protection against diphtheria and smallpox is still one which must hold our attention, and I have commented further on this in the text of the report.

The important relationship between housing and health is one which I think is worthy of constant emphasis. It is to be hoped that every opportunity will be taken to improve the housing conditions in Bacup.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee. Their interest and support is appreciated. I also wish to express my thanks to the staff of the Health Department for the help they have given and in particular to Mr. Haworth, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who, in the course of his many duties, has willingly given me the greatest possible assistance. This report can be no more than an outline of the work they carry out.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. FYFE.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

-0-

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS - 1954

Area(Acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,121
Population (Estimated mid-1954)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,320
Population (Census 1951)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,374
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,964
Number of Inhabited Houses (1953)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,764
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99,157
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£787

	Male	Female	Total		
LIVE BIRTHS	..	..	..
Legitimate	.. 134	122	256	Birth Rate (Crude)	
Illegitimate	.. 2	13	15	per 1,000 estimated	
				population	.. .. 14.8
	<u>136</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>271</u>		
	<u><u>136</u></u>	<u><u>135</u></u>	<u><u>271</u></u>		

STILLBIRTHS	8	3	11	Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	39
-------------	---	---	----	---	----

DEATHS	142	125	267	Death Rate (Crude) 1,000 estimated per population 14.6
--------	-----	-----	-----	---	------------

DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	..	..	0
Maternity Mortality Rate	.. ..	.. ..	NIL

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under one year of age :-

Male	Female	Total
2	7	9

Death rate of infants under one year of age :-

All infants per 1,000 live births	.. ..	33.2
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.. ..	31.2
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.. ..	66.6

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED DISEASES

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 of population
Cardio-Vascular Diseases	.. .. 149	8.1
Cancer	.. .. 31	1.6
Tuberculosis	.. .. 1	0.05

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population (mid-1954) was 18,320 which is 54 below the census figure of April, 1951.

The actual number of live births registered in Bacup in 1954 was 271, giving a crude birth rate of 14.8 per 1,000 of the population, as against 315 births and a rate of 17.2 for the previous year.

The 15 illegitimate births registered in 1954 represent 6.9% of the total live births, compared with 6.03 in 1953.

Deaths

Table 1, Appendix A, gives the causes of deaths occurring in the Borough of Bacup during the year 1954. Total deaths show a slight increase, with 267 registered, as against 253 in 1953, the comparative crude death rates being 14.6 and 13.8 respectively. Crude death rates are shown in Table IV, Appendix A.

The relative importance of the principal causes of death is shown in the following table :-

Cause of Death	1954	
	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Heart Disease	95	35.6
Cancer	31	11.6
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc..	38	14.2
Bronchitis.....	21	7.9
Violence (including suicide and road traffic accidents)	7	2.6
Influenza, Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases.	17	6.4
Other circulatory diseases.	16	6.0
Tuberculosis (all forms) ..	1	0.6

It will be seen that heart disease, cancer and cerebral haemorrhage are still the three most common causes of death. The number of deaths from bronchitis was slightly less than that of the previous year.

There were 9 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus. All cases were male.

Maternal Mortality

Table IV, Appendix A, shows that the maternal mortality rate has decreased markedly in the Borough within the last decade. During 1954, no deaths occurred in Bacup.

Infant Mortality

There were nine deaths of infants under one year of age in 1954, equivalent to a mortality rate of 33.2 per 1,000 live births, compared with ten such deaths and a rate of 32 in 1953. The corresponding figure for England and Wales in 1954 was 26.

The infant mortality rate has always been considered to be a good indication of the social condition of the area. Where, however, the numbers concerned are small, fluctuations of no great significance are apt to occur in the annual infant death rate, and the progress made can best be judged from a consideration of the quinquennial mortality rates as shown in Table IV. Comparative figures for the whole of the Administrative County are also given in this Table.

Neo-Natal Mortality and Stillbirths

Neo-Natal period is the term used to indicate the first four weeks of an infants life. It will be seen from Table II, Appendix A, that of the nine infants who died under the age of one year, four of these i.e. 44% died in the first four weeks of life. This represents a neo-natal mortality rate of 14.7 per 1,000 live births. Table III shows that of the four neo-natal deaths one occurred within one day of birth.

Stillbirths during the year totalled eleven, representing a stillbirth rate of 38 per 1,000 total live and still births. Amongst the factors responsible for stillbirths, and deaths in the first month after birth, and nutrition and health of the mother during pregnancy is now generally regarded as the most important. Much of this wastage could be prevented by improved ante-natal care, and by further research into the, as yet, little known causes of prematurity and congenital abnormalities.

Comparative Tables

Table IV gives the mean rates over periods of five years from 1930 - 1949 relative to live births and crude deaths in Bacup. It should be understood that there are certain statistical fallacies attached to such comparisons. For example, the trend of the crude death rate over a period of years for the same town can only be regarded as a true index of local conditions if the age and sex structure of the population has not altered.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Chief Occupations.

The shoe and slipper trades and cotton manufacturing provide the chief occupations in the Borough, but light engineering and quarrying also give employment to a number of people in the district. The country is hilly and there are many scattered hill farms with small dairy herds.

Morbidity

Through the courtesy of the Manager of the local office of the National Insurance, which covers the Borough of Bacup and the district of Shawforth, the weekly figures of new claims to sickness benefits during 1954 have been made available, and it is hoped that analysis and comparison of these figures from year to year will provide some useful information about the general health of the population.

Housing

The hilly nature of the district has led in the past to the building of many back to back, back to land and basement dwellings, and the prevalence of such a large proportion of these types of houses, which to-day cannot generally speaking be regarded as of a satisfactory standard, has created a difficult problem.

During 1954, the building of new houses proceeded well and good progress is being made with further housing schemes.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Any review of the general provision of health services for the area should of necessity cover all three branches of the National Health Services. Lack of space, however, precludes more than a brief mention of two of these, namely, the General Medical Practitioner (and Dental etc.) Services, and the Hospital and Specialist Services, so that this section will be confined mainly to a review of the health services provided by the Local Health Authority, i.e. by the Lancashire County Council.

Certain of these local services were previous to 5th July, 1948, the responsibility of the Borough Council and it is realised that your own Health Committee (and indeed the Council as a whole) are still deeply interested in the personal health services provided for the inhabitants of the town. The day-to-day administration of these services is now the responsibility of Divisional Health Committee No. 13, on which the Bacup Borough Council is represented.

The environmental health services are, of course, still under your own control but, as your Medical Officer of Health is also Divisional Medical Officer, co-ordination locally of the whole of the Public Health Service is assured.

Notification of Births

It is a requirement of Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, that every birth shall be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the Welfare Authority for the area in which the birth takes place. Since the National Health Service Act, 1946, came into operation, arrangements have been made for every birth notification to be sent to the Divisional Medical Officer, as this method greatly facilitates the prompt visiting of new-born infants and their mothers by the health visitors in the area. During 1954, there were 271 births and 11 still-births registered as belonging to mothers normally resident in Bacup.

Ante-Natal Clinic

During 1954, weekly ante-natal sessions were held at the Bacup Clinic and were attended each week by the local Midwives and a Health Visitor, while Dr. Feeny, Assistant Divisional Medical Officer, attended every second week. The total attendance made by expectant mothers were somewhat higher than the figure for 1953.

Facilities are available for specimens of blood to be taken from expectant mothers at the ante-natal clinic. Routine blood grouping, haemoglobin estimations, listing for the Rh. factor and the Wasserman reaction are carried out on all new cases, and copies of the reports are sent to the general practitioners.

The following table gives a summary of the attendances during 1954 :-

ATTENDANCES AT
BACUP ANTE-NATAL CLINIC DURING 1954.

Number of Sessions During year	Number of Individual Women attending during year	Number of attendances at Sessions conducted by :-			
		Consultants	A.D.M.O's	Midwives Health Visitors etc.	Total
53	132	-	266	212	478

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

During the year the domiciliary midwives attended 122 live and still births and miscarriages, as compared with 105 during 1953.

All county midwives in practice in Bacup are qualified to administer analgesia and in 1954 gas and air analgesia was administered in the home in 52.5% of the domiciliary confinements.

The services of emergency obstetrical units are available from several hospitals in the neighbourhood, the nearest unit being stationed at Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, Burnley. The essential role of these units is to provide a resuscitation of domiciliary patients suffering from shock and too ill to withstand the journey to hospital. Detailed figures of the work done by the Bacup midwives are given in the following table :-

WORK CARRIED OUT BY
L.C.C. MIDWIVES IN BACUP AREA DURING 1954

Number of Mid-wives	Total live and still births and miscarriages attended		Cases in which GAS/AIR administered	Visits Paid			
	As midwife	As maternity nurse		Ante-natal	Puer-perium	Post-natal	Total
2	92	30	64	502	1896	1	2399

Child Welfare Centre

A weekly welfare session was held at the Bacup Clinic throughout the year. The total number of attendances made by children amounted to 3844, this being 95 less than in 1953.

The number of individual children attending however was 493, as compared with 486 in the previous year.

ATTENDANCES AT BACUP WELFARE CENTRE
ALL SESSIONS (INCLUDING DOCTOR'S SESSIONS)

Year	No. of Sessions during year	Number of individual children attending at ages				Number of attendances by children at ages			
		Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 4 years	Total	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 4 years	Total
1951	51	260	61	102	423	2272	370	486	3128
1952	53	273	71	128	472	2301	387	434	3122
1953	52	297	44	125	466	2912	478	549	3939
1954	52	149	154	190	493	2677	584	583	3844

Health Visiting Service

During the year health visitors made 5392 individual visits to 1389 houses.

The health visitors also carry out the duties of school nurses, and further information on the extent of their work will be found in the following table :-

WORK CARRIED OUT BY HEALTH VISITORS IN BACUP

Number of Individual Visits.	Number of Homes Visited.	Number of School Clinics Attended.	Number of Child Welfare Sessions Attended.	Number of Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics Attended.	Number of other Sessions.
1952 6717	4155	206	59	25	65
1951 6484	3545	197	74	23	60
1953 6565	3854	164	75	33	84
1954 5392	1389	186	90	33	223

Immunisation and Vaccination

Immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against small-pox continue to be practised regularly, and parents have the choice of having this protection for their children carried out either by their own doctor or at the Rochdale Road Clinic. Every endeavour is made by the medical and nursing staff to persuade parents to give their consent to these very necessary and valuable preventive measures.

The increase of 96 in the number of children receiving primary immunisation is heartening. It is to be regretted, however, that the number of children in the most important age group (so far as immunisation is concerned) i.e. those children below the age of one year, who were given protection, fell from 81 to 55.

The number of vaccinations carried out reflects the post-epidemic indifference unfortunately shown by most parents.

NUMBER OF IMMUNISATIONS PERFORMED IN BACUP

Number of Individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the period									Reinforcements			
Age at final injections									Age Group			
0-yrs.	1-yrs.	2-yrs.	3-yrs.	4-yrs.	Total under 5 yrs.	5-yrs.	10-yrs.	Total 5-14 yrs.	0-yrs.	5-yrs.	10-yrs.	Total 5-14 yrs.
1954												
55	87	65	11	15	233	29	21	50	64	15	385	464
1953												
81	58	10	6	9	164	17	6	23	59	259	166	484
1952												
112	89	22	13	15	251	47	6	53	29	176	144	449
1951												
54	160	16	5	4	239	25	-	23	49	182	158	389
1950												
22	125	22	7	4	180	11	1	12	-	83	-	83

NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS PERFORMED IN BACUP

PRIMARY VACCINATIONS						RE-VACCINATIONS				
Age in years						Age in years				
	Under 1	1-	5-	15-	Total	Under 1	1-	5-	15-	Total
1954	35	13	1	9	58	-	-	-	27	27
1953	44	25	29	81	179	1	3	31	222	257
1952	112	408	1506	1330	3356	3	12	166	1245	1426
1951	37	17	8	8	70	-	-	-	46	46
1950	19	13	1	10	43	3	1	-	37	41

Home Nursing

With the continued pressure on the general practitioners and hospital services, the need for domiciliary nursing has tended to increase. During the year under review the three Bacup nurses attended 332 new cases and the total number of visits amounted to 12122.

Nurses continue to issue articles of nursing equipment as required, free and on loan. Arrangements are in force whereby in cases requiring immediate nursing attention on leaving hospital a message is passed by telephone to the nurse concerned.

Further analysis of their work will be found in the following table :-

WORK CARRIED OUT BY
DISTRICT NURSES IN BACUP - 1954

CASES ATTENDED				VISITS MADE		
On Books 31st Dec., 1953.	New Cases attended 1954.	Cases completed 1954.	Remaining on Books 31st Dec., 1954.	Routine	Casual	Total
83	332	325	90	11972	150	12122

Home Help Service

Applicants are required to contribute towards the cost of this service according to the financial circumstances of the household, but most old age pensioners are given this service free of charge.

Every effort is made to encourage the spirit of voluntary service amongst relatives and neighbours. The following table summarises the work done in 1954 and provides a comparison with the previous years.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES ASSISTED IN BACUP

	1954.	1953.	1952.	1951.
1. Confinement at home	7	5	3	3
2. Confinement away from home	0	0	1	5
3. Tuberculosis	5	2	0	1
4. Sickness other than tuberculosis	38	6	7	8
5. Old age and infirmity	61	76	42	32
	<u>111</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>49</u>

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

The most valuable form of health education is undoubtedly that of a personal and informal nature such as is carried out by all members of the Health Services in the course of their day-to-day duties. In this field the health visitor and the school doctor have infinite scope for health teaching. In addition, propaganda is used as occasion arises and during the year numerous leaflets, posters and booklets have been distributed from the clinic.

The happy relationship established with the staffs of hospitals in the area allows of continuity of treatment when persons are discharged from hospital and come under the care of midwives, district nurses, health visitors, home helps or mental health workers.

As part of their arrangements for Care and After-Care, the County Health Committee have authorised that arrangements be made for Convalescent Home accommodation. During 1954, five adult persons were admitted from Bacup to convalescent homes. For this service also applicants are required to contribute according to their means.

WORK CARRIED OUT BY TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR DURING 1954.

During the year the chest clinic at Knott Hill House, Stacksteads, closed down and improved facilities were provided for patients at a Clinic in Rossendale General Hospital. Specialized Health Visitors in full co-operation with the chest physician continue to supervise patients in their homes.

Articles of sick room and after-care equipment are stored at convenient centres and are available on loan from district nurses and tuberculosis health visitors.

Ambulance Service

As regards the total number of cases conveyed and mileage covered the 1954 figures show a continued increase over the previous year. The new Station serves not only Bacup, but also the adjoining districts of Rawtenstall and Haslingden. The following table shows the work done by the Bacup Ambulance Station :-

No. of Vehicles			Cases removed during 1954 and mileage involved							
Ambulances		Cars	Emergency		General (including out-patients)		Infectious Diseases		Total	
			No.	Mileage	No.	Mileage	No.	Mileage	No.	Mileage
1954	5	3	1384	22145	13956	178208	40	963	17327	215261
1953	5	3	1380	23816	13634	179858	45	1313	15047	204787
1952	5	3	874	11406	6124	77648	23	501	6821	89555
1951	2	2	531	9498	4013	57694	27	646	4548	67838

This mileage includes the transport of 1947 welfare cases etc., not included under the Ambulance Station.

Mental Health Service

By virtue of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Divisional Health Committee is responsible for the ascertainment of mental ill health and mental deficiency, for the community care of mental defectives by statutory supervision or guardianship, and the provision of after-care for persons who have undergone treatment for mental illness. The duties relating to the above service are undertaken on a divisional basis by Mr. E. B. Williams and Mr. J. H. Todd, who function as duly authorised officers or as mental health workers as may be required.

There is no Occupation Centre for mental defectives within the Division, but by arrangement with Health Division 12, mental defectives from Bacup attend Stubbins Occupation Centre near Ramsbottom.

School Health Services

Local co-ordination between the School Health Service and the other health services of the County Council is secured by reason of the fact that your Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity of Divisional Medical Officer, is required to undertake duties as Senior School Medical Officer within his division including Bacup. Close integration in the field is achieved also since the Bacup health visitors also act as school nurses, so that continuous contact with and supervision of children can be maintained from birth to the end of school life.

Laboratory Facilities

The bacteriological examination of milk, water and ice cream is now carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester, and this laboratory may also be used for the examination of specimens of faeces, urine, sputum, throat swabs, blood, etc. The laboratory attached to Birch Hill, Bury General and other local hospitals, continue to carry out bio-chemical and other examinations for general practitioners.

Clinic Sessions and Health Staff, Bacup.

In Appendix B will be found two tables which give detailed information about sessions held at the Bacup Clinic and members of the Divisional Health Staff working in the Bacup area.

SECTION III

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifications

The National Health Service Act, 1946, requires copies of all notifications of infectious diseases to be forwarded without delay to the County Medical Officer of Health, but in actual practice these are within his divisional area. Table VIII, Appendix C shows the total number of cases of each disease notified during 1954 together with the age incidence. Cases continue to be admitted to the Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury, when this is considered necessary.

Incidence of Main Infectious Diseases.

The notification of various diseases totalled 84 as against 124 the previous year and an average of 323 during the five years 1948-1952. Comparative figures for the main infections are given in the following summary :-

				1954	1953	Average 5 years 1948-52
Diphtheria	..	..	..	=	-	0.0
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	7	13	20.6
Measles	..	..	..	13	49	207.4
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	36	48	62.8
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	14	13	13.2
Pneumonia	..	..	..	10	7	12.4
Smallpox	..	..	..	0	2	0.2
Other Diseases	..	..	..	4	5	6.6
				84	137	323

Measles and Whooping Cough.

These diseases continued in sporadic form through the year. The cases generally were mild in character, and no deaths resulted.

Scarlet Fever

There were seven cases of scarlet fever during 1954, this being six less than in the previous year. There were no resultant deaths.

Diphtheria

It is satisfactory to record that for the seventh year in succession no cases of diphtheria have occurred in Bacup. On page 12 will be found figures showing the number of children immunised against diphtheria. There must be no relaxation in our efforts to maintain a high rate of immunisation in the child population.

Tuberculosis

There were 14 cases of tuberculosis notified as against 13 in the previous year, and an average of 13 during the five years 1948-1952. Of these 14 cases, 13 were Pulmonary and one Non-Pulmonary. During the year there was one death, due to the pulmonary type of the disease. The mortality rate of respiratory tuberculosis for England and Wales as a whole has shown a fairly steady decline over the past 50 years, and reference to Table IV, Appendix A shows that in Bacup the mortality from this disease has followed a similar course.

Smallpox

No cases of smallpox occurred during the year.

Public Health Department,

Stubbylee Hall,

Bacup.

September, 1955.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses
of the Borough of Bacup.

Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the report on the sanitary inspection and environmental conditions within the Borough for the year 1954.

The most important feature of the work carried out was, of course, the resumption of duties in connection with the inspection of meat, which followed the opening of three private slaughterhouses within the Borough when the decontrol of meat supplies was carried out. The Health Committee gave very serious consideration to all the problems arising from this decontrol of meat supplies and no effort is spared to secure 100% inspection of all the animals slaughtered for human consumption. The staff engaged on this work have responded wholeheartedly, even though this has meant much duty after normal working hours.

Some slight progress was made during the year in the closure of unfit houses, but one can hardly say that the situation is satisfactory, as a large number of houses within the Borough are considered to be unfit for habitation and the progress made is exceedingly slow, and only the very worst houses could be dealt with. Much work remains to be done in connection with the housing conditions within the Borough.

May I take this opportunity of thanking all Members of the Council, the Chairman of the Health Committee and all its Members, for their interest and support, and all the Officers of the Council for their help and co-operation.

I also desire to thank the Medical Officer of Health for his guidance and advice, and the staff of the Health Department for their loyal and willing service.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

R. HAWORTH.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(A) SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA.

Water Supply

The main supply of water to the town is satisfactory, being provided by the Borough of Bacup Water Undertaking, and a large percentage of the domestic properties enjoy a supply of water which is wholly sufficient and excellent in quality.

The whole of the water supplied by this undertaking is filtered and chlorinated, and is collected from the upland surface gathering ground and stored in three main reservoirs at Cragg, Cowpe and Sheephouse.

Thirty-three samples of the Town's water were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. Twenty-five proved satisfactory, and eight unsatisfactory and appropriate action was taken.

Nine samples were submitted for chemical analysis and these proved satisfactory.

The number of dwelling houses supplied from the public mains is 6503.

The private water supplies from shallow wells are gradually going out of use, and during the year six samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. These proved satisfactory. The supplies are kept under constant review.

River and Streams

The Mersey River Board is the controlling authority for the main river in the Borough, and the Local Authority are responsible for the streams and the portion of the Irwell which joins on to the main river.

The river Irwell is used in connection with the Local Industries and widely used for trade effluents.

Public Cleansing.

The household refuse collection service is maintained on a weekly basis from all houses in the town, and approximately 7,000 dustbins are emptied weekly by the three side loading freighters each manned by a driver and four loaders.

Refuse disposal is carried out by controlled tipping at the two tips at Sharneyford and Blackwood, and the Council have in operation a salvage scheme.

Street cleansing is carried out under the supervision of the Borough Surveyor, and gully emptying is done by modern mechanical means.

One hundred and eighteen pail closet are emptied each week.

Closet Accommodation

The closet accommodation in the Borough consists mainly of fresh water closets, there being approximately 4,618 of these, and gradual abolition of the waste water closets is encouraged by the grants made by the Health Committee in respect of conversions. Details of the closets other than fresh water closets are given in Table X, Appendix D.

Many of the back-to-back type houses have joint W.C. accommodation and this type of house would be greatly improved if separate indoor sanitary accommodation could be provided.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Hydrogen Cyanide is used in connection with the disinfection of household goods when transfers are made from infested property to Council Houses, and others are treated with D.D.T. Solution and Spray.

These methods proved effective particularly if a follow up spraying was performed and the advice given to tenants was acted upon.

Atmospheric Pollution

Little trouble was experienced during the year by atmospheric pollution from smoke, and it was only necessary to take action in two or three cases.

Many of the local industries are using electrically driven machinery to a great extent and it would seem that this is already having its effect on the amount of atmospheric pollution by smoke from steam raising plants. Much still remains to be done with regard to the atmospheric pollution caused by domestic chimneys, and smokeless fuels and improvement in the design of domestic fireplaces will no doubt aid progress in this direction.

Rag Flock

One licence to manufacture Rag Flock and one licence to store Rag Flock was in operation during the year, although the manufacturer of Rag Flock did not operate during the year.

The firm storing Rag Flock submitted many samples on their own account with satisfactory results.

Rodent Control

This work is carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Council's sewers were treated on two occasions.

During the first treatment carried out in May, 339 manholes were treated and 137 showed a prebait take, and as a result 301 poison baits were laid.

The second maintenance treatment carried out in October necessitated the treatment of 250 manholes and 62 showed a prebait take.

In addition to this, 20 Business Premises, 14 Dwelling Houses, 1, Agricultural Property and 15 Local Authority Properties were treated.

Swimming Baths

The Council own and administer the Public Baths which are situated in the centre of the town.

The new modern filtration and chlorination plant which was installed during 1950 has led to greatly improved conditions from public health point of view, and the public no doubt have now excellent conditions for bathing.

Factories

The sanitary accommodation in most of the factories within the district is reasonable in standard as more firms are realising the necessity of modern conveniences, and recognise this as one of the necessities for attracting labour.

Table XI, in Appendix D gives a summary of the inspections made and details of the results.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Many of the owners of small cottage property still complain bitterly that the rents received do not allow for the increased cost of building materials and labour, and the efforts required to enforce statutory notices and informal notices requiring repairs, remains a major problem in the department.

This problem is one which is not easy of solution and although no relaxation can be condoned, the economic difficulties of the owners of small cottage property obviously present themselves.

The statement in Table IX, Appendix D shows the number and nature of the inspections made.

(B) HOUSING

The building of new houses continues and new sites are in the course of preparation and completion. The housing problem is one which requires constant attention, and whilst every endeavour is made to keep the old houses weather proof, and in a reasonable state of repair, the work done is often not sufficient to render the old houses in all respects fit for habitation. In addition, the lack of amenities in numerous back-to-back houses is a matter of serious concern.

The Council proceeded with the building of new houses, 136 being completed by the Local Authority, and more houses will shortly be ready for occupation.

Fourteen new houses were erected by private enterprise.

It is difficult to assess the extent of overcrowding in the Borough, in the absence of a proper survey, but it is known that some overcrowding exists.

Table XII, Appendix D, gives details of the new houses provided and also the action taken with regard to unfit dwellinghouses.

The Health Committee saw fit to make Closing Orders in respect of houses which were unfit for habitation and are therefore getting rid of the worst living conditions in the Borough.

(C) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Milk Supply

The responsibility for the supervision of farms and the production of milk having passed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the main duty of the Local Authority was in connection with distributors of milk, and the registration of milk distributors, dairies or milk shops.

Food Hygiene

Routine visits were made during the year to the premises in the Borough where ice cream is manufactured and the 57 premises where ice cream is sold by retail only.

The bulk of the ice cream which is sold in the town is manufactured by persons who have premises outside the Borough and little difficulty was experienced with this commodity. Much of the ice cream sold is now prepacked.

There was no case of food poisoning during the year and details of the food condemned and surrendered are given in Table XIV, Appendix D.

Food and Drugs Act - Sampling

The Local Authority acted as the Food and Drugs Authority for the first part of the financial year, but the functions were taken over by the Lancashire County Council during May, 1954, and only 6 samples of milk were submitted for analysis by the Council and these proved satisfactory.

Slaughterhouses

The Local Authority granted licences in respect of three slaughterhouses within the Borough during 1954 and gave serious consideration to their structural suitability and required many works to be carried out before the licences were granted.

The three slaughterhouses now appear to be operating satisfactorily.

Meat Inspection

The opening of the three slaughterhouses above mentioned thrust a heavy burden on the Health Committee and the staff of the Health Department and it is felt that 100% of the animals slaughtered should be inspected, and in addition the Committee feel that this inspection must be carried out at the time of slaughter in order to be effective.

Every endeavour, therefore, has been made to do this, and details of the animals slaughtered and the offals and meat condemned will be found in Table XV and XVI.

(D) GENERAL

Petroleum Acts and (Carbide of Calcium) Order

The licensing of petroleum stores is a duty carried out by the Health Committee and 55 licences are at present in operation for the storage of petroleum spirit or mixture.

Three persons are licenced to keep carbide of calcium.

Hackney Carriages and Driving Licences

During the year 18 Hackney Carriage Licences were issued and 17 Licences to drive Hackney Carriages.

Game Dealers Licences

Two licences to deal in game were renewed and issued.

Old Metal Dealers

Six licences were issued to dealers in old metal.

APPENDIX A
STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

TABLE I.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN
FOR THE YEAR 1954

CAUSES OF DEATH

GROUP CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1	0	1
Tuberculosis other forms	0	0	0
Syphilitic disease.. .. .	2	0	2
Diphtheria.. .. .	0	0	0
Whooping Cough.. .. .	0	0	0
Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis.	0	0	0
Measles.	0	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases.. .. .	0	0	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	5	1	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	9	0	9
Malignant neoplasm, breast.. .. .	0	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.. .. .	0	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	8	3	11
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	1	0	1
Diabetes	0	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous systems.	14	24	38
Coronary disease, angina	19	9	28
Hypertension with heart disease.	0	3	3
Other heart disease.	32	32	64
Other circulatory diseases.. .. .	10	6	16
Influenza	0	0	0
Pneumonia	6	6	12
Bronchitis.. .. .	12	9	21
Other diseases of respiratory system	5	0	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	0	0
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.. .. .	1	0	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis.	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of prostate.	5	0	5
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion.. .. .	0	0	0
Congenital malformations	1	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.. .. .	7	18	25
Motor vehicle accidents.	1	1	2
All other accidents.	2	3	5
Suicide.	0	0	0
Homicide and operations of war.. .. .	0	0	0
ALL CAUSES	142	125	267

TABLE II
INFANTILE MORTALITY - 1954

Cause of Death	Under 1 month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total under 1 year
Broncho Pneumonia & Septicaemia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Broncho Pneumonia & Congenital Heart Disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Broncho Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Hydrocephalus & Spina Bifida	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Asphixia from cause unknown	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Streptococcal Meningitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Heart Disease & Cattharal Bronchitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	4	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9

TABLE III.
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY - 1954

Cause of Death	Under 1 Day	2 Day	3 Days	4 Days	5 Days	6 Days	7 to 13 Days	14 to 20 Days	20 to 28 Days	Total
Septicaemia & Broncho Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Broncho Pneumonia & Congenital Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hydrocephalus & Spina Bifida	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	4

TABLE IV.									
MEAN RATES FOR THE PAST FIFTY YEARS.									
MEAN OF 5 YEARS	PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION					MATERNITY MORTALITY RATE		INFANT MORTALITY RATE	
	Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 live births	Per 1,000 total (live and still births)	Rates of deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.	Bacup	Administrative County
1900 - 1904	23.5	17.6	0.96	0.65	-	-	146	119	119
1905 - 1909	21.3	15.4	0.82	0.48	-	-	119	98	98
1910 - 1914	19.1	16.3	0.95	0.69	-	-	112	97	97
1915 - 1919	14.4	16.9	0.79	1.11	6.32	-	109	89	89
1920 - 1924	19.2	14.2	0.69	1.02	4.34	-	84	70	70
1925 - 1929	15.7	16.1	0.61	1.27	6.74	-	88	66	66
1930 - 1934	14.6	14.2	0.56	1.15	3.87	3.70	61	61	61
1935 - 1939	13.2	15.5	0.64	1.91	6.12	5.74	61	52	52
1940 - 1944	14.9	14.8	0.46	1.93	2.24	2.15	46	46	46
1945 - 1949	18.6	14.1	0.40	1.70	2.41	2.34	45	41	41
YEAR 1950	17.5	15.6	0.22	2.88	0.0	0.0	25	33	33
YEAR 1951	15.3	16.9	0.16	1.98	3.66	3.58	33	39	39
YEAR 1952	15.7	14.0	0.22	2.73	3.54	3.46	28	30	30
YEAR 1953	17.6	13.8	0.16	2.24	NIL	NIL	32	29	29
YEAR 1954	14.8	14.6	0.05	1.6	NIL	NIL	33		

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APPENDIX D

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

TABLE V

Clinic Sessions at the School Clinic, Rochdale Road, Bacup.

Minor Ailments	..	9-10.30 a.m.	-	9-12 noon	-	9-10.30 a.m.
Eye Clinic	.. ..	2-4 p.m. (every second week only)	-	-	-	-
Dental Clinic.	..	9-12 noon	9-12 noon	-	9-12 noon	9-12 noon
Immunisation and Vaccination..	..	-	-	11.0 a.m.	-	-
Child Welfare Clinic	.. ..	-	-	2-4 p.m.	-	-
Ante-natal and Post natal Clinics		-	-	-	-	2-4 p.m.

TABLE VI.

Divisional Health Staff - Bacup Area.

Assistant Divisional Medical Officer	Dr. M. A. Feeny, School Clinic, Rochdale Rd, Bacup. Tel. Bacup 65.
Dental Officer.	J. Barcroft, School Clinic, Rochdale Rd, Bacup.
Health Visitors and School Nurses.	Miss M. Alletson. Miss N.C.V. Hanafiah. Miss R.A. Reilly do. do.
Tuberculosis Health Visitor.	Mrs. M.E. Schofield, Rossendale General Hospital. Tel. Ross. 820
District Nurses.	Miss D. L. Cummings, 33, Dale Street, Miss P.M. John, do. do. Tel. Bacup 297.
Domiciliary Midwives.	Miss. D.M. Fox, 91, Bankside Lane. Mrs. M. Nicholson, 93, Bankside Lane. Tel. Bacup 349. Tel. Bacup 339.
Warden of Olive House Hostel for Old People.	Mrs. E. Sharples. Te. Bacup 322. Miss Sherry (from July, 1955.)
Bacup Ambulance Station.	Station Leader J.A. Ashforth, Commercial St, Stacksteads. Te. Bacup 728.
Home Help Organiser.	Mrs. J.M. Harrison, Divisional Health Office, Rochdale. Tel. Rochdale 48231. Miss I Crawford (as from January, 1955)
Mental Health Workers.	Mr. J.H. Todd, Divisional Health Office, Rochdale. Tel. Rochdale 48231 (Outside Office Hours, Tel. Heywood 69384) Mr. E.B. Williams, Divisional Health Office, Rochdale. Tel. Rochdale 48231 (Outside Office Hours, Tel. Oldham Main 5488.

APPENDIX C

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

TABLE VII

Cases notified and Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1954.

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-25	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
35-45	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45-55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-65	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
	13		1		1		0	

TABLE VIII

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Excluding Tuberculosis)

NO. OF CASES NOTIFIED.													
	Total Cases all ages	AGE PERIODS - YEARS											
		Un'r 1	1- 2	2- 3	3- 4	4- 5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 35	35- 45	45- 65	65 and over
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	7	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	13	2	1	2	2	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	-
Whooping Cough.. .. .	36	2	3	8	5	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia.	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	5	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia.. .. . Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.. .. .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	69	4	4	10	7	6	23	2	1	2	3	7	-

APPENDIX D

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

SANITARY INSPECTION

TABLE IX

(1) INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES

Total houses inspected under Public Health and Housing Acts. ..	283
Total number of inspections made	411
Housing (Consolidation) Regulations.	8
Visits after Infectious Diseases	33
Number of houses found to be not in all respects reasonably fit	275
Defects found	353
Defects remedied	199
Notices served (Preliminary)	164
Re-inspections re notices served	692

(2) PREMISES CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS

Offensive Trades	7
Markets.	6

(3) FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Factories	2
Bakehouses.. .. .	9
Food Premises	1
Stables and Piggeries	10

(4) MISCELLANEOUS

Rats and Mice Destruction	50
Schools.	1
Shops	20
Drainage	144
Water Supply (Private Samples taken)	6
Visits re Water Supplies	8
Ice Cream Shops.	8
Food Inspections	28
Petroleum Stores inspected.. .. .	59
Public Mortuary.	94
Public Sanitary Conveniences	46
Visits re Conversions to Closets	8
Visits re Disinfection.. .. .	5
Verminous Premises.. .. .	19
Interviews with owners.. .. .	406
Special visits.. .. .	7
Cleansing visits	592
Houses Let in Lodgings.. .. .	2
Old Metal Dealers	4
Aged and Infirm People.. .. .	2
Hackney Carriages	10
Fried Fish Shops	2
Milk Shops.. .. .	6
Housing Applications	268
Visits re Housing Act (Closing Orders).. .. .	58
Visits re Slaughterhouses	501
Visits re. Certificates of Disrepair	36
Appointments	14
Food Preparing Rooms	7
Visits re. Improvement Grants	11
Pet Animals Act.	6
Visited re. Suspected Food.. .. .	92
Visits re. National Assistance Act.. .. .	9
Public Baths	3

Dog Destructor	27
Miscellaneous visits.. .. .	595

Legal Proceedings taken during the Year.

Six cases in respect of default in abateing nuisances were taken and the Magistrate's Court made an order in each case.

TABLE X

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Type of Closet	Number in 1952	Number in 1953	Converted 1954	Number at end of 1954
Pail Closets	120	118	0	118
Waste Water Closets. ..	358	353	5	348
Privy Middens	4	3	0	3
Total number of closets excluding fresh water closets	482	474	5	469

TABLE XI

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1938

1. INSPECTION FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISION AS TO HEALTH

Premises.	Number on Register	NUMBER		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 can be enforced by Local Authorities	19	0	0	0
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	169	2	0	0
	188	2	0	0

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				
	Found	Remedied	Referred		Prosecutions
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences -					
(a) Insufficient	-	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not Separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	1	-	-	-

HOUSING STATISTICS

TABLE XII

(a) NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS PROVIDED IN BACUP DURING 1954 —

(1)	By the Borough of Bacup	136
	By other bodies and persons	14
		<u>150</u>

(b) UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :-

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	283
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.. ..	411
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations	8
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.. ..	8
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.. .. .	8
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respect fit for habitation.. .. .	275

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.. .. .	153
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :-

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 —

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-	
	(a) By owners.. .. .	0
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Act :-

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	93
-----	---	----

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after the service of notices :-

(a) By owners 66
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.. .. . 0

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 —

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. 0

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 0

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 —

(1) Number of tenement or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made. 8

(2) Number of separate tenement or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit 0

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV - Overcrowding :-

A. Number of new cases of overcrowding relieved during the year. 0

B. (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 0

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases 0
(Exact details of overcrowding - not known)

5. Housing Act, 1949 :-

A. (1) Number of schemes submitted :-

(a) By Private Individuals 14
(b) By Local Authority to the Ministry 1

(2) Number of dwelling houses affected 15

B. (1) Number of schemes finally approved 6

(2) Number of dwelling houses affected 7

(3) Number of additional separate dwellings provided. 0

MILK SUPPLY.

TABLE XIII

Supplementary Licences for Distribution of Tuberculin Tested Milk. 2
Licences issued to Retail Distributors of "Pasteurised" Milk.. .. 2
Licences issued to Retail Distributors of "Sterilised" Milk 64

ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES WHICH HAVE BEEN EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR

	No. of Sa'les	Methylene Blue		T.B. Posi- tive	T.B. Nega- tive	No. of Samples		% Un- satis- fac'y
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory			Satis- fac'y	Unsatis- factory	
Producers Retailers within the area (Raw Milk)	11	9	2	0	11	11	0	18.1
Pasteurised ..	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0

TABLE XIV

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED - 1954

Beans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 Tins
Peas.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86 Tins
Apples	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 Tins
Strained Foods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 Tins
Ham..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 Tins
Plums	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89 Tins
Strawberries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 Tins
Pork.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 Tins
Greengages.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 Tins
Peaches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 Tins
Processed Cheese.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 pkts
Tongue.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 Tins
Luncheon Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 Tins
Milk...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193 Tins
Marmalade..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 Tins
Steak..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 Tins
Sardines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 Tins
Damsons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 Tins
Tomatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52 Tins
Grapes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97 Tins
Apricots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 Tins
Grapefruit.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 Tins
Corned Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 Tins
Fruit Salad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 Tins
Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 Tins
Bilberry and Apple Pudding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 Tins
Pears	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 Tins
Ryvita	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 Pkts
Coconut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 Pkts
Shredded Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 Pkt
Sultanas...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 lbs.
Dried Fruit.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb.
Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 lbs.
Miscellaneous Foodstuffs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77 Tins
TOTAL ARTICLES									935

TABLE XV

Details of animals slaughtered and Meat and Offals condemned.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

Bulls	Steers	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
1	112	84	116	39	1585	274	2211

DETAILS OF OFFAL CONDEMNED

Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Skirts	Spleens	Stomachs
29	118	25	216	16	13	9
Udders	Intestines	Fats	Plucks	Kidneys	Feet	Tails
13	29	15	2	25	24	5

CARCASE MEAT CONDEMNED

Whole Carcase Beef	...	2
Part Carcase Beef	...	5
Whole Carcase Pork	...	3
Part Carcase Pork	...	1
Whole Carcase Veal	...	1

TABLE XVI

Details of animals inspected and condemned :-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number of Animals killed.	229	84	39	1585	274
Number inspected.	229	84	39	1585	274
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole Carcases condemned.	-	-	1	-	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	64	17	1	186	41
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B.	27.9 %	20.2 %	5.2 %	11.1 %	15.7 %
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>					
Whole Carcases condemned.	2	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	36	39	-	-	9
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	16.5 %	46.4 %	-	-	3.6 %

